ONTARIO BOYS GO TO PAYETTE FIRE

Monday Night Fire Threatens to Destroy Main Business Block

Payette had a serious fire late Sunday evening, and for a time one of the main business blocks was in danger of destruction. A barber shop and resturant were destroyed and clothing store badly damaged by water. The Golden Rule store was on the other side of the fire and was saved only after a hard fight by the Payette department.

The danger was so great that an emergency call was sent to the Ontario department, and six or eight of the boys responded at about 1 A. M. The Ontario crew was in Payette twenty-two minutes after an auto had been secured for the trip. However, by the time they got there the Payette fighters had the fire under control and there was but little for !

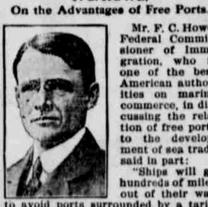
A curious incident of the fire was that a hot water tank exploded and shot half way through a brick wall. The hole it made in the wall was 'clean-cut and smooth with none of the bricks around it broken.

A Quiet Wedding.

Last Sunday a quiet and most beautiful wedding took place at the out to a limited extent at least before home of J. A. Williams, in the west part of the city, when Miss Louise Williams and William E. Brown were united in holy matrimony in the presence of a few of the near friends. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party, with the friends, re- an inch deep, separating the peel so as paired to the dining room where a bountiful repast was prepared for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. E. Baker of the Baptist church. The happy couple will at once take up their home on the Boulevard near Arcadia.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

F. C. HOWE.



taly

Mr. F. C. Howe Federal Commis-sioner of Immigration, who is American author ities on marine commerce, in discussing the rela to the develop ment of sea trade said in part: "Ships will go hundreds of miles

out of their way to avoid ports surrounded by a tariff wall. The only way, therefore, for a country with a tariff to compete in the shipping world with a free trade country is to establish free ports at strategical points along its coast line. Ger many has done so, and in a compara-tively short period has built up a car rying trade which before the war was seriously threatening England's su premacy. Hamburg, one of the three Cerman free ports, now ranks as the second greatest seaport in the world. its total foreign commerce in 1913 be ing only \$6,000,000 under that of New

"The free port would offer great op portunity for financial operations, now made possible by the recent currency It would stimulate internationa banking, and would tend to shift the financial centers of the world to this country. And America, by the logic of events, has become the natural cen ter of the world's financing, just as London became that center several centuries ago, when it shifted from the cities of the Netherlands. But the financial center will only move to this country when it becomes a clearing house of goods as well as of money For exedit the world over is created by carrently created wealth in transit or change so that even our financial expansion is dependent upon the open ing up of American ports to the clear-ance of the wealth of the world. A port should not operate to yield a re-turn on the investment, but to develop the prosperity of the country." In re capitulating the advantages, Mr. Howe brings out the importance of the free port in developing our shipping, and linking us with South America.

Asia and Africa, and then concludes: "The most important gain is the di-rect gain to America. It will cheap-en commodities by bringing great quantities of goods to our doors for importation or export, as trade needs demand. It will stimulate the growth of exporting houses, which can hold goods for an indefinite period without the payment of tariff dues (often equal to the cost of the article itself) for disposal to meet the trade demands of the whole world. It will upbuild international credit, and shift to Amer-ica an increasing and ultimately a pre-dominant share in international ex-

Finally, America is the natural country to be the counter of the world. Its seacoast faces every other continent; it is the greatest of all reservoirs of raw materials and foodstuffs. In iron and steel and standardized production it is in a position to compete with the world. But international trade (and this is always overlooked) must be reciprocal. It cannot be one-sided, and credit and balances cannot for any prolonged period be paid in gold. They can only be paid by exchange of

PRESERVING EGGS.

The water glass eggs have a sort of varnished appearance or a gloss to them, and when the eggs are broken the shell crumbles. It doesn't make a clean cut like a fresh, unpreserved egg. It will be useless to put eggs into water glass and expect to be able to sell them for fresh eggs. We have never recommended that and will not do so. We merely regard the water glass treatment as a very desirable thing for some use, but for commercial eggs cold storage is about the only thing to be considered. In preserving eggs in water glass be sure to use only crocks or wooden receptacles, and in placing the eggs in the water glass use a long wooden spoon. Have the eggs clean and preferably fertile. The water should be thoroughly sterilized by boiling for at least a half hour. When ready dilute one pound of water glass in nine pounds of water .-Rural New Yorker.

0000000000000000000000000 POTATOES FOR PLANTING.

Peeling the Seed Does Not Increase

the Resultant Crop. During my boyhood days my father introduced a number of new varieties of potatoes into the section of country in which we lived, writes a Pennsylvania farmer in the Rural New Yorker. His purchase of any new high priced variety was always limited to a few pounds. He wished first to test them

recommending them to his neighbors. Being anxious to test them for their cooking and eating qualities as well as for productiveness and size, at planting time he always made a practice of taking peeling cuttings or sets from the largest specimens, cutting this peeling about three-eighths or perhaps one-half to leave one good eye to each section. This would leave a large portion of the potato for the cooking and eating test. As I remember it, the pecied seed grew as readily and vigorously and made as good a crop as the whole or cut seed. In productiveness, size or appearance they were in no wise any different from the tubers raised from whole or cut seed. I am strongly of the opinion that peeled seed can in no way affect the resulting crop to its betterment and that the idea that it does is purely theoretical. Good clean seed planted in clean ground and properly fertilized is the prime factors in the growing of smooth potatoes, and if the everse conditions are present this peeling of the seed can in no wise affect or vercome the soil's influence on the rop or any disease that might be in he seed at time of planting.

Grafting Nut Trees. One of the most successful methods et devised for grafting nut trees is he "bark graft" method, says the Na-

tional Stockman. in this case the stock is not split, as n cleft grafting, and the scions are apered on one side only, as shown in in the accompanying illustration. This is then pushed down between the wood and bark, as shown at b, P

Silage In Summer. The dairyman who still has silage on hand for use during the summer should consider himself fortunate. There may be many of our readers who are having their first experience in feeding sliage. These should bear in mind the fact that exposed sliage spoils very quickly in the warm weather. Spotled stlage is not good for any kind of stock, and special precaution should be taken in handling sliage during the summer time to prevent spolling. During the winter time as small a quantity as an meh of slinge may be removed daily from the surface without having any spoiling take place. In the summer time a much thicker layer must be re-

moved. For this reason a silo specially designed for summer use should be smaller in diameter than a winter silo for feeding the same number of cattle. Where stinge is left over and is being fed during warm weather the use of a tarpaulin on the surface of the silage will save some spoiling. Silage can be fed from one-half of the silo at a time. The purpose of the tarpaulin is to exclude the air from the surface as fully

COLONEL HOUSE



6 by American Press Association. Colonel E. M. House, intimate friend of President Wilson,

DR. DRAKE HEARD AT UNION SERVICE

Noted Speaker Urges Parents and Teachers to Co-operate in Education

Dr. Emma F. Drake a lecturer for the World's Purity Federation, and a speaker with a national reputation, spoke on "The Home, The School and the Church" at the union meetng at the Methodist church last Sunday evening. Dr. Drake is a forceful and effective speaker and the meeting was well attended.

In her address she advocated a general educational campaign to reach parents and children regarding matters of sex hygiene. She also charged that the morals in public schools throughout the country were in many instances very low, and urged upon her hearers the necessity for careful observance on the part of the eachers and parents and urged also that the parents and teachers co-operate as much as possible in the education of the children.

Dr. Drake also spoke in the morning at the Methodist church, and in the afternoon to a meeting of women and girls. She is spending her summer vacation at New Plymouth with her son-in-law, Dr. Drysdale.

COMMANDER PIERCE



tacked the Turkish port of Smyrna.

ALFALFA AS HOG FOOD.

Comparative Returns When Sold as Hay and When Grazed by Hoge. The Arizona experiment station figures the comparative return when alfalfa is sold as hay and when grazed by hogs. These figures represent local prices in Arizona:

The net annual returns per acre of aifalfa, yielding six tons, when sold as hay were not over \$10. The net returns for a similar acre of alfalfa when grazed off by twelve hogs were \$47.23. These hogs were fed a supplemental ration of grain, but the value of this was determined and deducted.

The fertilizing ingredients in a ton of barnyard manure are worth \$2.50, calculated according to price of commercial fertilizers. On this basis the value of the hog manure as dropped over the field must be at least \$3 per ton. Figuring that 85 per cent of the six tons of alfalfa was returned as manure to the soil, there were then five tons of manure, worth \$3 per ton, or \$62.23, representing the net gain per world. It is four miles long and two acre of alfalfa when grazed off by miles across and the bottom has nevtwelve hogs, as against \$10, which is the net gain per acre when the alfalfa is cured and sold as baled hav.

In this case the net price for alfalfa hay was only \$8 per ton, and, of course, the hogs paid more than that for it. There might easily be another would be true. There are situations in the eastern states where alfalfa hav will bring \$18 or more per ton, while small droves of hogs would not pay. In such cases it might pay better to sell the hay and use chemicals to keep up the fertility.

'SALAMBO' COMING TO DREAMLAND SAT.

Salambo, daughter of Amilcar, rul- boating and fishing. er of Carthage, and Priestess of Tanit, is the keeper of the Sacred Veil, "on which human eyes must not gaze." She falls in love with Matho, a slave, who becomes the leader of a band of mercenaries, fighting for Carthage, against Rome. Matho steals the sacred vell and Salambo is ordered by the priests to reclaim it. The lovers meet in Matho's tent and Salambo recovers the Sacred Vell. Matho is made a prisoner by the Carthaginians through the treachery of Narr Havas, who is rewarded by Amilear for his treachery by the hand of his daughter, Salambo. Matho escapes from prison and

death and the Oracle of Tanit is made to declare, by the instrumentafity of Spendius, Matho's faithful slave, that Matho is acceptable to the God and will one day govern Carthage. Salambo, who has protested against her marriage to Narr Havas, whom she does not love, is British fleet of warships which at thereupon given to Matho and the marriage ceremony is celebrated with much pomp.

The next issue of the Telephone Directory will

go on the press about September 10th. All

listings, changes and corrections desired

should be received prior to that time.

MALHEUR HOME TELEPHONE CO.

R. W. Gardner, Manager.

WALLOWA LAKE POPULAR RESORT

Ontarians Enjoying Cool Nights and Mountain Water

That Wallowa Lake is proving very popular with people from this section of the state this year, and that when more widely known, will be a close rival of Payette Lakes, is stated by R. W. Swagier who, with Mrs. Swagler, returned last week from a two weeks vacation at the popular resort. The lake itself is a most picturesque spot and has been declared by many who have traveled \$15. This added to \$47.23 would be throad, to rival any scenery in the world. It is four miles long and two er been reached.

It is an ideal camping spot, the nights are very cool and the drinking water is brought from mountain springs and is ice cold. Comfortable furnished tents and a restaurant is situation where the reverse of this furnished for those who do not care to take camping facilities with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Swagler joined a camping party from La Grande. Tom Jones and family from Vale are spending their vacation there and Mrs. V. B. Staples of Vale has just returned from an outing there.

Mr. Taggart went up from here about ten days ago to join Mrs. Taggart and little son who have been there for a month. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Ashford and E. I. Brogan of Vale, and Miss Betsy Taylor from here motored over in Mr. Brogan's tirely around the sapwood of the tree. car and will spend a few weeks thus girdling and finally killing it.

THOMAS A. EDISON



***** CLUBROOT IN CABBAGES.

When cabbages, cauliflower,

turnips or similar crops are grown repeatedly or in succession on the same piece of ground the roots of these-vegetables are likely to become attacked by what is known as clubroot. In our older gardens we do not seem to have very much trouble from that source. Nor is there much danger in soils that contain a good proportion of lime. Lime applications are therefore often recommended as a means to head off the disease. The vegetables of this family should be kept out of any piece of ground where the disease has once made its appearance, at least for several years. If you set plants entirely free from infection and put them in a spot that was free from clubroot last year you will not be likely to have your plants injured or destroyed by this disease. **********

The Apple Tree Borer.

Among the pests with which the orchard planter has to contend perhaps the flat headed apple tree borer is the worst, says the Farm and Fireside. The female deposits the eggs at the beginning of hot weather on the bark of young fruit trees near the ground. Most of the damage is done during the summer months. The later broods remain in the trees all winter and emerge the following spring. The borer completes its life round in one year. The eggs are about as large as the head of a pin and are covered by a hard shell. When first batched the larva can hardly be seen with the naked eye.

But in spite of its small size it begins at once to injure the tree. Burrowing into the bark, it tunnels its way en-

A good method is to mix the paris green with ten to twenty parts of choap flour, sifted land plaster or air slaked lime before applying. It is always advisable to add lime (air slaked) to neutralize the soluble acid contained in paris green, and if this is done no injury will result. Large plants can be much more thoroughly treated by spraying. The paris green should be used at the rate of one pound in 100 gallons of water to which two pounds of fresh slaked lime have been added. It can be combined with bordeaux mixture, which is used to control blight, without the addition of the ex-

Lead arsenate is replacing paris green in spraying potatoes, as in all other spraying with arsenicals. The paste lead arsenate should be used at the rate of three pounds in fifty gallons of water or the dry lead arsenate at the rate of one and one-half pounds in tifty gallons of water. The lead arsenate is less liable to injure foliage, sticks to the leaves much better than paris green, and one application is of-

Poison should be applied as soon the young larvae begin to batch, and the number of applications to be given will depend upon the abundance of the sest as the season advances.

Often only an occasional plant will be infested at first, and with a small amount of poison in a compressed air knapsack sprayer one can treat these in a short time. Frequently this will reduce the numbers so that no further

treatment will be necessary. Dr. J. B. Smith of New Jersey recmmends spraying potatoes as soon as the beetles begin to feed in order to kill these before the eggs are laid .-B. H. Walden, Experiment Station. New Haven, Conn.

Homan Family Back From Outing.

W. F. Homan and family have re turned from a ten days outing at Payette Lakes. Mr. Homan states that comfortably furnished tents can be rented and that they are well equipped with all the necessities for housekeeping. While there they visited the camp of Dr. and Mrs. Payne and report that they have an ideal place.

CAPT. W. H. G. BULLARD



Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. Navy officer, placed in charge of the German wireless station at Sayville, L. i.

RELIC OWNED BY ONTARIO MAN

Old Map Leaves Out Pacific Coast And Shows Texas as Independent State.

E. G. Bailey, superintendent of the Ontario schools, has a map of the United States made by Phelps & Ensign in New York city in 1841. Mr. Bailey inherited the old map from his father, Gideon Balley, who in turn inherited it from his father, William H. Bailey. The map was purchased soon after its publication and brought by Mr. Bailey's grandfather to lowa in 1849.

The map was substantially built being made of heavy paper and pasted on cloth. It is a map of the roads, steamboat routes and canals of the U.S. It has a number of curious features. The most westerly states shown are Missouri, Arkansas and Louisana and Texas is is shown as an independent state. Mexico, according to the map, runs up nearly to the Canadian line, and the Pacific Coast is not mentioned at all, nothing being shown west of the eastern slope of the Rocky mount-

The map is elaborately adorned with pictures showing famous scenes from American history, including the battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington, the signing of the Declaration of Independence and Washington's farewell to his army, and a very quaint picture representing the landing of the Pilgrims.

it

It has also the pictures of the presidents of the U.S. up to that time. It is especially interesting to note the picture of Washington. It shows the face of a strong man and bears but little resemblance to the rosy cheeked reproductions, with the lines smoothed out, which are ordinarily seen in school texts today.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

PETER RADFORD, On Church and State.



tion of one of the leading churches of this nation, in annual convention. the laymen vote only for candidates for office whose views coincide with those of the clergy on one of the leading politirect and indirect

The recent ac-

efforts of other church organizations to interfere with the freedom of the ballot make one of the greatest perils of this age, and present a problem that should receive thoughtful consideration of both laymen and citizens.

Suckling babes may well squirm in their cradles when ministers in con-vention assembled release the hearts of men and grab them by the throat, for Christianity has broken down, religion has become a farce and the pulpit a failure. When the church substitutes force for persuasion, command for conviction and coercion for reason the sheriff had as well pass the sacrament, plain-clothes men take charge of the altar and policemen

bury the dead, for why a church? It is as dastardly a crime against government for a minister to undertake to deliver the votes of his parish ioners to a candidate, as it is for a ward heeler to deliver a block of voters to a political boss, and both ought to be prosecuted, for the law

should be no respecter of persons.

It is as objectionable for a convention of ministers to seek by canonical law to control the votes of church members as it would be for a convention of manufacturers to issue orders for their employees to vote for a certain candidate. Such conduct is offensive to decency, business morals and a crime against society. Any convention, whether composed of saints or sinners, rich or poor, white or black, that seeks to prostitute power and coerce conscience ought to be broken up by the police and its leaders arrested for treason.

A crime by any other name is a crime just the same. An ecclesiastical robe cannot sanctify treason, authority to preach does not carry with it license to become a political ringster. or the right to teach us how to pray give a permit to tell us how to vote. No man in joining the church should sacrifice his citizenship, forfeit his constitutional liberties or subordinate his duty to state. The earth many times has been drenched with the blood of our forefathers, fighting to throw off the ecclesiastical yoke from the state, and the suggestion of a return to these medieval conditions

with their horror and their torture should not be tolerated for a moment. Laws should be passed prohibiting any preacher, or combination of preachers, from delivering or attempting to deliver their membership or congregation to any candidate for of-tice and suitable legislation should be passed preserving the sanctity of the pulpit from political vandalism. It is as much a menace to church and state for a politician to occupy the pulpit as for a minister to preach a political sermon. He has no more right to preach his politics from the pulpit than a teacher has to teach his politics to his pupils. A preacher cannot make political trickery righteous by usage any more than he can make profanity respectable by practice. It is one of the ironies of fate that a preacher may become a scandal as well as a glory to civilization.